BERMAD Irrigation

FertMaster (pH/EC Interface)

USER MANUAL

VERSIONS : 0.44 & LATER

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1. Introduction

The FERTMASTER is a highly efficient control unit specially designed for controlling the process of fertilizers injection while maintaining the desired levels of EC and pH of the treated water. The unit is installed as part of an injection setup as a bypass to the mainline. The FERTMASTER can be used in two working modes: either as a stand alone unit or as an interface controlled by the BIC2000 irrigation controller.

The FERTMASTER is capable of managing simultaneously up to 6 injectors each of which can serve one of the following functions:

- EC control
- pH control
- Inject without pH/EC control, maintaining a desired concentration.

In addition to the 6 injectors the FERTMASTER can control the main valve and the booster pump, can read a water meter and the fertilizer meters.

The principal of the EC and pH control is implemented by continuously varying the predefined concentrations of the various fertilizers relatively to the deviation of the actually measured EC and pH values from the desired set-points. The resulting correction factors are displayed and stored for the next injection process helping the rapid and smooth convergence.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Energy source: 220 or 110 V AC 50/60 Hz

Power: 72 VA

Casing : NEMA 4

Temp range: 0-60 C° (operating)

Outputs: 8 outputs of 24v AC. Booster pump activation by solid state relay.

Digital Inputs: 8 Dry contact inputs- water meter, fertilizer meters. Additional 8 inputs can be added for selection contacts.

Analog inputs: pH sensor 0-14 , EC sensor 0-10 mSiemens cell constant 1, temperature sensor PT100.

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INITIAL STEPS

The following pages supply the basic information necessary for setting up and using the FERTMASTER assuming that all the hydraulic and electric connections were properly made.
The following paragraph describes the steps of configuration, calibration and parameters setting which must be executed prior to the first time use:

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

It is assumed that the working mode whether under BIC2000 control, or as a STAND ALONE unit, is rarely or never changed, therefore the configuration step where the working mode is decided, does not appear on top of the configuration steps. However at the initial configuration the working mode should be checked prior to the other steps and changed if necessary. When under BIC2000 control, most of the parameters arrive from the BIC2000 controller and cannot be changed via the FERTMASTER panel.

The unit configuration consists of the following steps:

1. Defining the working mode – stand alone or under BIC2000.
2. Defining the number of injectors, the function allocated to each injector and the minimal injection time per each. Defining the use of output 8 which can serve as a main valve or as an agitator control. When under BIC2000 control, the information can only be changed at the BIC2000.
3. Defining whether water meter and fertilizer meters are in use and defining theirs ratios. Under BIC2000 control the information can only be changed at the BIC2000.
4. Defining the upper and lower limits of the predefined concentrations that may change during the control process. The limits will never be exceeded even if the desired EC/pH set points are not reached. Under BIC2000 control the information can only be changed at the BIC2000.
5. Defining the functions of the alarm relays if such are being used.

CALIBRATIONS

In order to achieve accurate results, some calibration steps must be executed:

1. The EC sensor calibration – Done by immersing the EC probe into a standard solution with a known EC value. By use of the key board the value is entered manually into the control unit and the calibration process is started, after some stabilization time the process terminates with indication of success or failure.

2. The pH sensor calibration – Done in two steps, first the sensor is immersed in a solution of pH=7 and calibrated there to make sure that the graph passes through the 0 point of the axes. Then another calibration is made using a solution of pH=4 (or pH=10 in case of basic solutions). The second calibration takes care of the graph's slope.

3. Determining the injectors flow – The system must be informed about the nominal flow of each fertilizer injector. The injectors should be adjusted to the minimal flow that is still enough to supply the highest demand at the highest water flow. The system supplies the software tools for easily measuring these values. The process is based on measuring the time it takes for injecting a known amount of fertilizer into the system. The process must be repeated per each of the injectors. In case the system contains flow meters, the measured flow can be found at the second screen of the TECHNICAL information, and should be copied from there into the FLOW CALIBRATION screens in place of the flow calibration results.

4. Determining the sensors latency – An important parameter that has a great influence on the system's quality of control is the sensors latency that defines the delay between the injection time and until the sensor detects the effect of the injection. The latency is measured twice:

- First for the lowest expected water flow and second for the highest water flow.
- The system supplies the software tools for measuring this parameter.

OPERATION UNDER BIC2000

When under BIC2000 command the fertilizer sets reside in the BIC2000 memory and the desired fertilizer set is loaded into the FERTMASTER along with the other necessary parameters prior to starting the injection process.

The injection process starts by a signal from the BIC2000. Once the fertilizer set is loaded and the injection process started, the injection process is carried out by the FERTMASTER that keeps reporting to the BIC2000 about the progress and about malfunctions when occur.

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STAND ALONE MODE

The injection process is dictated by a fertilizer set. The fertilizer set is like a formula that contains the desired EC and pH set points, and for each of the injectors the desired concentration to start with. The fertilizer set contains also the expected nominal water flow that the system will use until it can measure the real water flow and optionally an amount of pure water to be measured before starting the injection of the fertilizers.

Eight fertilizer sets can be stored in the FERTMASTER's memory and the selection of the desired fertilizer set to be used for the current process is done by closing one of the eight selection contacts that can be connected as inputs to the FERTMASTER's selection contacts board.

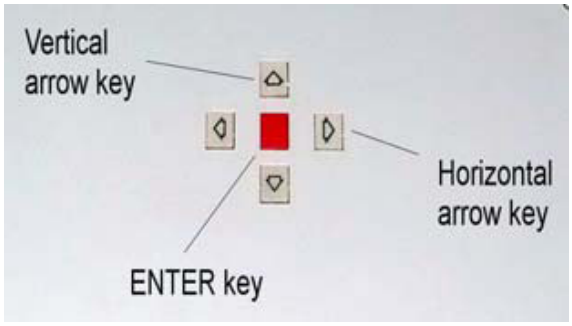
The injection process start depends on the start mode selected, the process may start right away when the system senses the closing of one of the selected contacts, or it may start when sensing the flow of water; indicated by a pulse from the water meter. The process can start manually by the operator.

THE PRINCIPALS OF EC AND PH CORRECTION

At the beginning of the process the injection will be according to the predefined concentrations assuming that the water flow is the nominal flow and that the predefined concentration of the fertilizers are assumed to give the correct EC and pH values. Later when the real water flow is measured and after having the actual readings of the pH and EC, the concentration is adjusted in order to bring the actual values to the desired set-points. The adjustment is done by correction factors one for the EC and one for the pH. The correction factors also known as "Scales", start with 100% (that means no correction) and are increased or decreased according to the deviation to be corrected. Defining the permitted range of change of the Scales is part of the configuration process. At the end of the injection process the last values of the Scales are stored so that the next time the system start with the corrected concentration values; however, if the user decides to manually adjust the predefined concentration according to the resulting Scales, the adjustment can be done but then the Scales will be readjusted to 100%.

HOW TO USE THE KEYBOARD

The pH/EC INTERFACE is equipped with a keyboard of 5 buttons serving both the data insertion and the movement between screens. The colored key in the middle, is the ENTER key, used for changing the function of the other 4 keys the arrow keys. The data insertion mode is indicated by a blinking black rectangle (Cursor) appearing on the screen in one of the editable fields.
During data insertion the vertical arrows are used for changing the value underneath the cursor, and the horizontal arrows enable the movement of the cursor between the digits. The ENTER key serves also for confirmation of the inserted value, and for movement to the next editable field on the screen. After passing the last editable field, the cursor disappears from the screen indicating the end of the data insertion mode. At this stage the 4 arrow keys can be used for movement between the screens.



THE MENU

The list of subjects included in the left most screens of the pH/EC INTERFACE constitutes the main menu from which the desired subject can be selected. Use the vertical arrows for moving from one subject to another and when the desired subject is reached, use the right arrow key to move into the list of screens belonging to the selected subject. The main menu can be reached from any screen by moving repeatedly to the left using the left arrow key.

The subjects included in the main menu are as follows:

- INTRO SCREEN
- STATUS
- SETS DEFINITIONS (STAND ALONE ONLY!!!)
- ACCUMULATION (STAND ALONE ONLY!!!)
- ALARM DEFINITION (STAND ALONE ONLY!!!)
- CONFIGURATION
- CALIBRATION
- TECHNICAL

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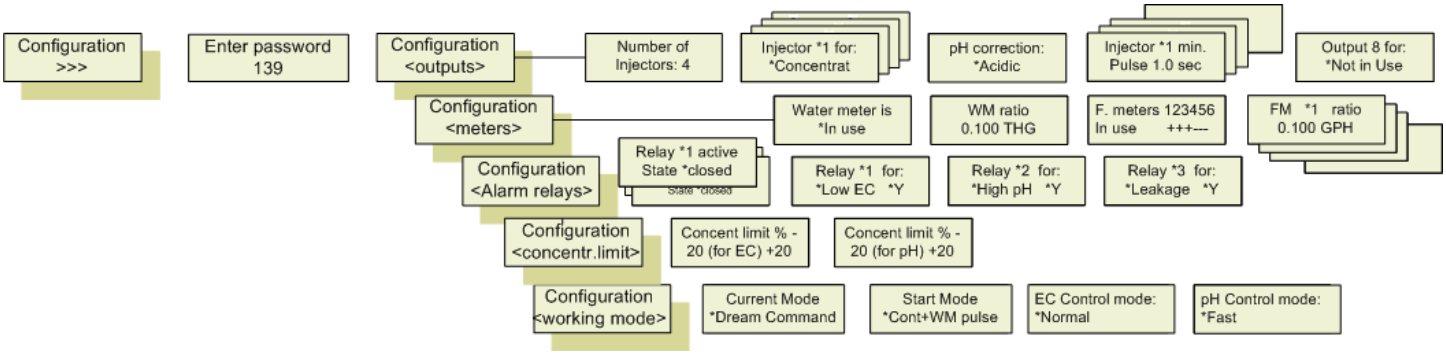
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION



Configuration >>>

Whenever you wish to view / change the configuration, select this subject by using the right arrow key. For making any configuration changes the system requires a password which is 139. Without entering the password, the existing configuration can be inspected but cannot be changed. Making changes is permitted at any time even during the injection process.

Enter password 139

When entering into the configuration subject we arrive to the internal submenu that can be recognized by the title "**Configuration**" at the upper row and the subtitle at the second row. Use the vertical arrows for moving between the various subtitles of the submenu.

Configuration <Outputs>

The FERTMASTER can handle 8 outputs, 6 of them can activate fertilizer injectors, number 7 can be used for driving a booster pump and number 8 can be used for activating a main valve or an agitator.
Use the right arrow key to view / change the outputs configuration. While under BIC2000 control, the number of injectors, and the function allocated to each injector (EC/PH/CONCENTRATION) is defined at the BIC2000 but can be viewed at the FERTMASTER, however the nominal flow and the injection pulse width of each injector are set locally.

Number of Injectors: 4

The first screen at the outputs menu entry shows the number of injectors controlled by the FERTMASTER. This is the place where in stand alone mode the number of injectors should be defined. However under BIC2000 command the number of injectors can only be changed from the BIC2000 during system configuration.

Injector *1 for: *pH control

The next screen in the outputs menu entry shows the injectors attribution which defines the function allocated to each injector. Use the vertical arrows for scrolling between the various injectors. Under BIC2000 command the attribution can only be changed from The BIC2000 constants menu. In stand alone mode use the ENTER key to enable changing the attribute allocated to the selected injector. The possible attributions are:
CONCENTRAT – Injecting proportionally, maintaining the concentration defined in l/m3 without being influenced by the pH / EC control.
EC CONTROL – Injector participating in the EC control .
pH CONTROL – Injector participating in the pH control .

PH correction: *Acidic

The next screen at the outputs menu entry only exists when at least one injector has been allocated for pH control. It shows the type of material used for the pH correction, whether Acidic or Basic. Under BIC2000 command this data can only be changed at the BIC2000 constant menu.

Injector *1 Min. Pulse 0.5 Sec

The next screen in the outputs menu entry serves both in stand alone mode and under BIC2000 command for setting the minimal injection pulse width of the injectors. Use the vertical arrows for scrolling between the injectors and push the ENTER key to enter/exit edit mode.

Output 8 for: *Not in use

The last screen at the outputs menu entry shows the use of output No 8 of the FERTMASTER. It can be used either for a main valve or an agitator. Under BIC2000 command the allocation can only be done from the BIC2000 during system configuration.

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Configuration
<meters>

The following submenu subject deals with the water and fertilizer meters configuration. To get into the subject screens use the right horizontal arrow. When under BIC2000 control the meters configuration is done at the BIC2000 only.

WM ratio
0.100 THG/p

When a water meter is in use, its ratio must be defined. The ratio of the water meter indicates how much volume is represented by each pulse of the water meter.
When under BIC2000 command the water meter can be connected either to the BIC2000 or the FERTMASTER. In both cases the ratio of the water meter will be defined at the BIC2000 but can be viewed at the FERTMASTER as well. When connected to the FERTMASTER, the pulses of the water meter arriving to the FERTMASTER are by default transferred immediately to the BIC2000; however, for being able to read fast rate pulses there is an option to count 10 pulses or 100 pulses before transferring a pulse to the BIC2000, this way the real pulse rate is divided by 10 or by 100 before being reported to the BIC2000. To use this option consult our technical staff.

F. meters 123456
In use +++---

In stand alone mode we need to define whether or not fertilizer meters are in use.
Push the ENTER key and use the horizontal arrow keys to move between the meters and use the vertical arrows to put a + sign under each meter that exists in the system.

FM *1 ratio
0.100 THG/p

Each of the existing fertilizer meters must have its ratio defined. Use the vertical arrows to reach the desired fertilizer meter and then push the ENTER key and insert the ratio as indicated on the specific meter.

Configuration
<Alarm relays>

The following submenu subject is available in stand alone mode only. Optionally 3 alarm relays can be operated by the FERTMASTER unit. Each of the alarm relays can be set to operate in normally open or normally closed modes, and each of them may be defined to react on various alarm conditions.

Relay *1 active
state *closed

The next screen is where you can set the operation mode of the relays either to normally open or to normally closed mode. Use the vertical arrows for scrolling between the relays and then push the ENTER key and again use the vertical arrows to select the active state closed or open.

Relay 1 for:
*Low EC *Y

Moving to the following screens to the right we arrive to the screens where we can define the events that will activate each alarm relay.
The possible alarm causes are:

- Low EC
- High EC
- Low pH
- High pH
- Leakage
- No pulses
- Short circuit

First you need to select the desired relay, use the horizontal arrow keys to get to the desired relay. Use the vertical arrows to scroll between the various alarm causes. For selecting an alarm cause push the ENTER key and use the vertical arrow to mark it by the letter “Y”. Push the ENTER again to confirm. Notice that any alarm relay may have any combination of alarm causes set.

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Configuration <concentr .limit>

During the EC and pH control process the FERTMASTER is increasing/decreasing the initially defined concentrations in order to keep the EC and pH set-points. For protecting the system against hazardous conditions, we need to limit the concentration changes and not to allow them to pass certain percentage. The FERTMASTER will never exceed these limits.

Concent limit % -20 (for EC) +20

Concent limit % -20 (for pH) +20

Separate limits can be set for the concentration changes on the injectors defined for EC control and for those defined for pH control. Under BIC2000 command this limits can only be changed from the BIC2000 constants menu.

Configuration <working mode>

This is the place where you can choose the working mode whether in “stand alone” mode or under command of a DREAM controller. In stand alone mode you will need to define the way the injection process will be started. Other decisions to be made at this stage are about the reaction rate of the FERTMASTER when trying to correct variations of the actual EC and pH from their set-points.

Relay 1 for: *Low EC *Y

Push the ENTER key and then use the vertical arrows for selecting the desired working mode, whether in “stand alone” mode or under “DREAM command”.
Confirm by pushing the ENTER key again.

Start mode: *Cont+WM pulse

In stand alone mode it is necessary to tell the FERTMASTER which of the 8 predefined formula of fertilizers (fertilizer set) should be used during the next injection process and how would the injection process start. For the purpose of selecting the desired fertilizer set there are 8 selection contacts against the 8 fertilizer sets, each contact selects the matching fertilizer set and if the start by “Contact” mode was selected, closing the contact will also start the injection process. If the selected start mode is “Cont+WM pulse”, closing one of the selection contacts will select the desired fertilizer set but the injection process will start upon receiving a pulse from the Water Meter.
The screen to the left appears only in stand alone mode, and it is used for selecting the desired start mode. Push the ENTER key and then use the vertical arrows for selecting the desired start mode, confirm by pushing the ENTER key again.

EC control mode: *Normal

The reaction rate of the EC control and pH control can be set to one of the three rates:

- Normal
- Fast
- Slow

pH control mode: *Fast

By default it is set to “Normal”, however in case a faster reaction is desired the “Fast” mode can be selected, but if the measured value becomes too jumpy the “Normal” or the “Slow” modes should be preferred. Push the ENTER key and then use the vertical arrows for selecting the desired reaction rate. Confirm by pushing the ENTER key again.

This completes the configuration process. Do not forget to do the calibrations before starting to use the system for injecting fertilizers.

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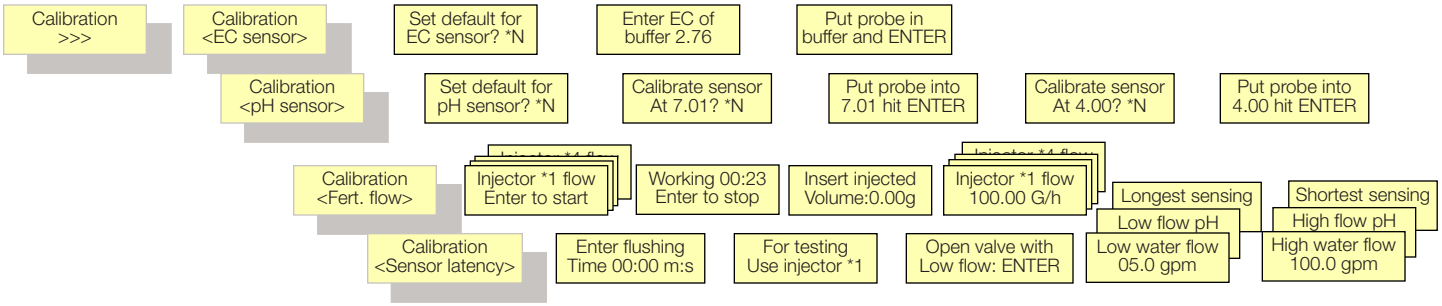
CALIBRATIONS


Calibration >>>
Calibration <EC sensor>
Set default for EC sensor? *N
Enter EC of buffer 2.76
Put probe in buffer and ENTER
Calibration <pH sensor>
Set default for pH sensor? *N
Calibrate sensor At 7.01? *N
Put probe into 7.01 hit ENTER
Calibrate sensor At 4.00? *N
Put probe into 4.00 hit ENTER
Calibration <Fert. flow>
Injector *1 flow Enter to start
Working 00:23 Enter to stop
Insert injected Volume:0.00g
Injector *1 flow 100.00 G/h
Longest sensing
Low flow pH
Low water flow 05.0 gpm
Shortest sensing
High flow pH
High water flow 100.0 gpm
Calibration <Sensor latency>
Enter flushing Time 00:00 m:s
For testing Use injector *1
Open valve with Low flow: ENTER

For entering into the Calibration subject from the main menu use the right horizontal key. After entering into the Calibration subject we arrive to the internal submenu that can be recognized by the title “Calibration“ at the upper row and the subtitle at the second row. Use the vertical arrows for moving between the various subtitles in order to reach the desired calibration you want to make.

Calibration <EC sensor>

The calibration of the EC sensor is done by immersing the EC probe into a standard solution whose EC value is known and by telling the control unit the expected value. After starting the process the unit takes some stabilization time and the process terminates with indication of success or failure.

Set default for EC sensor? *N

In case there is no standard calibration fluid available the default factory calibration value can be used. This option should be used only when there is no better solution.

Enter EC of buffer: 2.76

This is where you need to insert the EC of the calibration solution you are using. Push the ENTER key, insert the value and confirm by another ENTER.

Put probe in buffer and ENTER

Immerse the sensor inside the solution and press the ENTER key to start the calibration process.

During the calibration process the system displays the elapsed time and eventually it indicates success or failure.

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Calibration <pH sensor>

The aging effect of the electrode and a degree of contamination which are unavoidable, make it important that a calibration procedure be carried out regularly. For calibration two buffers of different pH values are necessary. First the sensor is immersed in a solution of pH=7 and calibrated there to compensate for the electrode offset to make sure that the graph passes through the 0 point of the axes. Then another calibration is made using a buffer of pH=4 (or pH=10 in case of basic solutions). The second calibration takes care of the graph's slope.

Set default for pH sensor? *N

In case there are no standard calibration buffers available, the default factory calibration values can be used. This option should be used only when there is no better solution.

Calibrate sensor at 7.01? *N

At the first step of calibration this question should be answered positively. Push the ENTER key, change the selected answer into "Y" and confirm by another ENTER.

Put probe into 7.01 hit ENTER

As a result you will be asked to immerse the pH probe into the calibration buffer of 7.01. After hitting the ENTER key the calibration is started. During calibration the elapsed time is displayed and eventually success or failure is declared.

Calibrate sensor at *4.00 ? *N

At the first step of calibration this question should be answered positively. Push the ENTER key, change the selected answer into "Y" and confirm by another ENTER.

Put probe into 4.00 hit ENTER

As a result you will be asked to immerse the pH probe into the calibration buffer of 4.0. After hitting the ENTER key the calibration is started. During calibration the elapsed time is displayed and eventually success or failure is declared.

Calibration <Fert. flow>

The flow of each of the fertilizer injectors must be accurately calibrated. Notice that during the injection process the calculations rely on the calibrated flow.
Optionally when the system is equipped with fertilizer meters, the flow measured by the meters can be manually inserted, replacing the calibration results.

The flow calibration process is based on measuring the time it takes for injecting a known amount of fluid into the system.
Prepare a known amount of fluid in a measuring jug with scaling marks.

Injector *1 flow: Enter to start

Use the vertical arrow keys to select the desired Injector, inset the suction tube of the injector into the jug and make sure it reaches close to the bottom. When ready push the ENTER key.

Working 00:23 ENTER to stop

During the suction process the elapsed time is counted and displayed. Let the suction continue until the jug is almost empty and then push the ENTER key again. Measure the remaining amount of fluid and calculate the injected volume. Insert the result at the following screen:

Insert injected Volume: 0.000 L

The process must be repeated per each of the injectors.

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Calibration <Sensor latency>

The sensor's latency defines the time it takes between the moment of injection and until the sensors detect the result of the injection. Knowing the latency is important for the stability of the control process. Since the latency is influenced by the water flow in the main line, it is measured at two points – at the lowest flow and the highest flow and between this points an interpolation takes place.

Enter flushing time 00:00 m:s

Prior to starting the latency measuring, the pipes should be flushed by pure water.
The user can decide how much time he allocates for the flushing.

For testing Use injector *1

Any of the injectors can be used for the latency measuring. Push the ENTER key and use the vertical arrows for selecting the desired injector and confirm by ENTER.

Open valve with Low flow. ENTER

For measuring the latency the user is requested to open the valve with the lowest (highest) flow, after opening, hit the ENTER key to start the process. During the process the display shows the steps being executed.

The process consists of the following steps:

- Waiting for the flushing time to finish.
- When a water meter is connected to the FERTMASTER, waiting for 2 pulses of the water meter in order to be able to calculate the lowest (highest) flow. When finished, the resulting flow is displayed.
- Injecting a pulse of fertilizer by the selected injector and starting to measure the time until the sensor reacts to the injected pulse.
- Displaying the results. The results can be edited therefore when there is no water meter included, the minimal (maximal) flow can be manually inserted.

The first screen shows the measured flow. Use the down arrow key to get to the second screen that shows the measured latency. Another hit on the down arrow brings us to a third screen in which a pH correction factor can be defined.

When is the pH correction factor needed?

Sometimes due to chemical reactions in the water, although the pH set-point is perfectly kept during the whole injection process, the pH measured in the water collected at the drippers or sprinklers is higher than the set-point. The correction factor is used for compensating for this difference.

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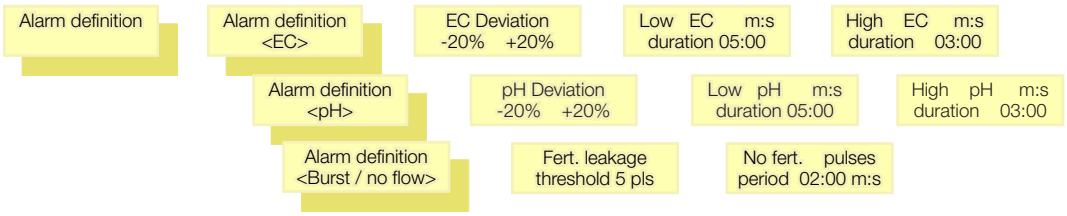
ALARMS DEFINITION

Several tools are given for protecting the system against improper injections. As mentioned above during the configuration process we can set “concentration limits” that will not allow the predefined concentrations to reach dangerous values. When the concentration limits are reached the system will not allow passing those limits, and this may cause the value of the EC or pH to be far from its set-point. For this purpose, deviation limits can be defined so that when the EC or pH values are out of the range for longer than a predefined time, a fault will be reported and an alarm flag will be raised. The current paragraph deals with the definition of these parameters along with fertilizer leakage threshold and no-pulse detection period definition. This subject appears only when the FERTMASTER is functioning in standalone mode, while under BIC2000 command these functions are fulfilled by the BIC2000 controller.



Select “Alarm definition” of the main menu and use the right arrow key to move one screen to the right. You arrive to the submenu of the Alarms definition. The vertical arrows can be used for scrolling between the various options.

Alarm definition <EC>

Alarm definition <pH>

Because of the similarity of the two subjects we shall describe them in parallel. Use the right arrow key to get into the subjects.

EC Deviation -20% +20%

pH Deviation -20% +20%

The lower (-) and upper (+) limits of deviation of the EC and pH values are set as a percentage from the target setpoint.
Use the ENTER key to get into edit mode, insert the desired lower limit, confirm by ENTER, insert the desired upper limit and use the ENTER key again to exit edit mode.
Defining how long will the system tolerate a too low EC or pH values before declaring an alarm condition. Use the Enter key to get into edit mode, insert the desired time and confirm by another ENTER.

High EC m:s duration 03:00

High pH m:s duration 03:00

Defining how long will the system tolerate a too high EC or pH values before declaring an alarm condition. Use the Enter key to get into edit mode, insert the desired time and confirm by another ENTER.

Alarm definition <Burst / no flow>

This subject of the submenu exists only when at least one of the injectors has fertilizer meters defined. Use the right arrow key to get into the subjects.

Fert. leakage threshold 5 pls

Defining the number of illegal pulses (arriving while the injector is stopped) that will indicate a fertilizer leakage problem. Use the Enter key to get into edit mode, insert the desired number of pulses and confirm by another ENTER.

No fert. pulses period 02:00 m:s

Defining the delay since starting the injection and until declaring “No flow” failure if no pulse arrives from the fertilizer meter. Use the Enter key to get into edit mode, insert the desired delay and confirm by another ENTER.

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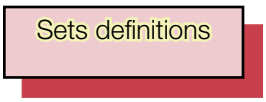
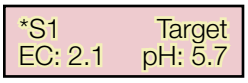
FERTILIZER SETS DEFINITION

When the FERTMASTER is defined to work in stand alone mode, the user expresses his requirements from the system by defining FERTILIZER SETS. Up to 8 fertilizer sets can be stored in the FERTMASTER's memory. Against the 8 fertilizer sets there are 8 selection contacts connected as inputs to the FERTMASTER. By closing a contact, the appropriate fertilizer set is selected. The fertilizer set contains the following information:

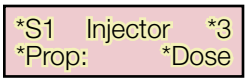
- The target set-points of the EC and pH.
- The desired concentration of each of the fertilizers to be injected.
- For the injectors that do not participate in the EC and pH control process but are injecting
- volumetrically, the mode of injection (Bulk or Proportional) and the amount of injection has to be defined.
- The amount of pure water before injection.
- The nominal water flow to be considered when having no ability of measuring the actual flow.
- This happens when there is no water meter in use, or when we have not yet received 2 pulses from the water meter without which the flow cannot be calculated.
- The correction scales for the EC and pH. By default the correction scales are set to 100% (no correction) but during the injection process the scales may vary and thus adjust the concentration of the fertilizers, keeping the actual values of the EC and pH as close as possible to the target setpoints.
- The correction scales by which the previous injection terminated, are used at the beginning of the next injection, making use of what was learned during the previous process.



When being at the sets definition screen of the main menu use the right horizontal arrow key to get into the subject.



The first screen deals with the definition of the target EC and pH set-points. At this stage the vertical arrows enable arriving to the desired fertilizer set. Use the ENTER key to get into edit mode and after setting the desired EC and pH set points confirm by hitting the ENTER key again. In case any of the set points is not applicable, set it to 00.0, on the display the word "skip" will indicate the fact that the particular set-point is not defined.



The screen that deals with the selection of the desired injection mode whether proportional or bulk appears only if at least one of the injectors was defined as working by "Concentration" and not by EC or pH. Only for these injectors the user can decide the desired injection mode and is able to define a dosage that when reached, the injection terminates. The other injectors will always have a concentration defined, this concentration will be adjusted by the correction scales through the EC/pH control and there is no dosage that can be defined.

Push the ENTER key to get into edit mode and use the vertical arrows to select the desired injector. Another hit of the ENTER key will enable selection of the injection mode- Prop stands for proportional injection and Bulk means continuous injection. Another hit of the ENTER key will enable selecting between Dose / No dose. Push the ENTER key to exit edit mode. Repeat this procedure for all the injectors defined to work by "Concentration"

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*S1 Injector *3 Dosage 12.5 G

This screen appears only for those injectors that were defined to supply a certain dosage of fertilizer and terminate the injection. Push the ENTER key and use the vertical arrows to select the desired injector. Push the ENTER key again and insert the desired dosage. Hit the ENTER key again to exit edit mode. Repeat this procedure for all the injectors defined to supply a certain dosage.

*S1 Water before 2.0 THG

When it is required to supply some pure water prior to the fertilizers injection, the quantity of “Water before” can be defined. The system will start injecting fertilizers only after the specified amount of water was supplied. Push the ENTER key to get into edit mode, insert the desired amount of water before fertilization, and push the ENTER key again to exit edit mode.

*S1 Nominal W. flow 400.0 GPM

Because all the fertilizer demands are defined as volumetric proportions, calculations of the water volumes make use of the water flow. Knowing the nominal water flow is important while there is no ability of measuring the actual flow. The system uses this information in one of the following cases: when there is no water meter in use, or when we have not yet received 2 water pulses, therefore the flow calculation is prohibited. Push the ENTER key to get into edit mode, insert the desired nominal water flow, and push the ENTER key again to exit edit mode.

*S1 Scales EC:108 pH:94 %

The correction scales of the EC and pH are used by the system as multiplication factors by which the predefined concentrations of the fertilizers are adjusted. By default the correction scales are set to 100% (no correction) but during the process when the actual values of the EC or the pH are away from the target set-points, the scales will change in order to adjust the concentration of the fertilizers, bringing the actual values of the EC and pH as close as possible to the target set-points. When the process terminates, the last correction scales are remembered in order to be used at the beginning of the next injection, making use of the knowledge obtained at the previous process. Use the ENTER key to get into edit mode and after setting the desired scales of the EC and pH hit the ENTER key again.

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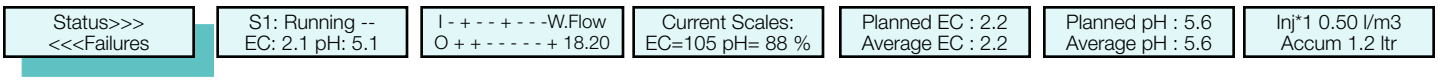
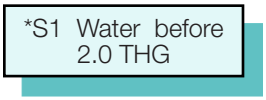
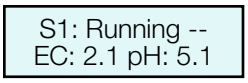
SYSTEM STATUS

The various status screens supply valuable information about the activity of the system including the statuses of the fertilizer sets, the current and the average values of the EC and pH, the values of the correction scales, the current concentration and current accumulation of each of the fertilizers. The information is updated online. When there exist failures in the system, in the main menu the second row of the status screen will indicate "<<<Failures". Use the left arrow key to get information about the kinds of failures recorded. In order to clear a failure status push the ENTER key select the answer "y" when asked about clearing the failure, and confirm by a second ENTER.

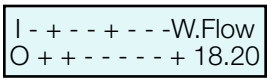

Status>>>
<<<Failures
S1: Running --
EC: 2.1 pH: 5.1
I - + - - + - - -W.Flow
O + + - - - - - + 18.20
Current Scales:
EC=105 pH= 88 %
Planned EC : 2.2
Average EC : 2.2
Planned pH : 5.6
Average pH : 5.6
Inj*1 0.50 l/m3
Accum 1.2 ltr



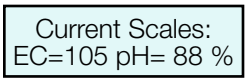
When being at the status screen of the main menu use the right horizontal arrow key to get into the subject.



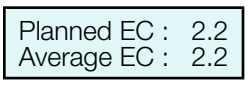
The first status screen shows the statuses of the various fertilizer sets along with the temporary averages of the EC and pH. Use the vertical arrows to move from one set to another. The temporary averages are calculated within a moving time window that contains a number of samples measured during the last few seconds. When the Alarm output is activated it will be indicated by the letter A at the upper right corner of the screen.

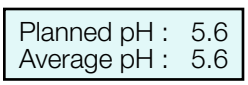


The second status screen shows the statuses of the inputs, the outputs and the rate of the water flow. The screen can also be used for manual activation of the outputs for testing. The upper row shows the status of the dry contact inputs, each input with an open contact is indicated by a "-" sign and a closed contact by a "+" sign. The bottom row shows the status of the outputs. The activated outputs are marked by"+" sign. The water flow is shown at the right side of the screen. When the display shows the nominal flow it will be indicated as "Nominal". In order to manually activate outputs, push the ENTER key, use the horizontal keys to get to the desired output and by the upper arrow you can turn the output ON and OFF. To exit edit mode push the ENTER key again. Once an output is turned ON it is the user's responsibility to turn it off again.

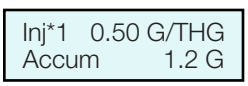


As explained above, the correction scales are used for adjusting the predefined concentrations of the fertilizers used for the EC and pH control in order to bring the actual EC and pH values to their target set-points. The current screen appears only while the control process is in progress.





The next two screens show the average values of the EC and pH versus the target set-points.
The average displayed here is the average of the whole injection process since it was last started, and it should not to be confused with the temporary average of the moving time window shown in the first status screen. Also these screens appear only while the control process is in progress.



The last status screen reports about the performance of each of the injectors during the last injection process. For each injector the actual concentration reached and the amount of fertilizer supplied will be indicated. Also this screen appears only while the control process is in progress.

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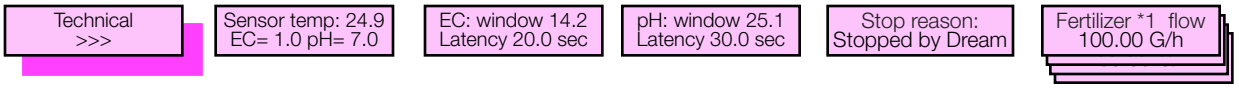
TECHNICAL DATA DISPLAY

For engineering purposes some more technical data can be obtained.


Technical >>>
Sensor temp: 24.9 EC= 1.0 pH= 7.0
EC: window 14.2 Latency 20.0 sec
pH: window 25.1 Latency 30.0 sec
Stop reason: Stopped by Dream
Fertilizer *1 flow 100.00 G/h

Technical >>>

Select from the main menu the screen which says “Technical” and use the right horizontal arrow key to get into the subject. Keep moving to the right to scan all the technical information.

Sensor temp: 24.9 EC= 1.0 pH= 7.0

The first screen of the technical information shows the actual readings of the EC sensor, the pH sensor and the temperature sensor. The temperature sensor is used for temperature compensation. The values displayed are without any averaging.

EC: window 14.2 Latency 20.0 sec

pH: window 25.1 Latency 30.0 sec

The next two screens show two important parameters used by the EC and pH control mechanisms. One is the averaging window length. The averages of the samples included in these windows are taken into consideration while deciding about the correction scales.
The second parameter is the latency between the moment of injection and until the result can be sensed.

Stop reason: Stopped by Dream

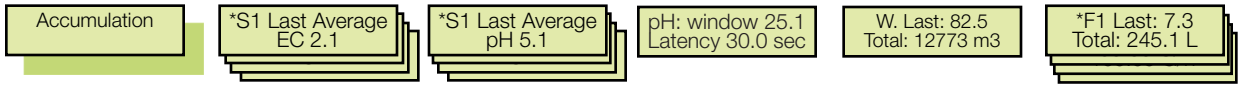
The next screen describes the cause of the last injection’s stop.

Fertilizer *1 flow 100.00 l/h

The last screen included in the technical information category is the fertilizers flow screen.
This screen appears only when at least one fertilizer meter exists in the system. Use the vertical arrows to scroll between the various fertilizer’s flow rates.

ACCUMULATION

For engineering purposes some more technical data can be obtained.


Accumulation
*S1 Last Average EC 2.1
*S1 Last Average pH 5.1
pH: window 25.1 Latency 30.0 sec
W. Last: 82.5 Total: 12773 m3
*F1 Last: 7.3 Total: 245.1 L

Accumulation

Select from the main menu the screen which says “Accumulation” and use the right horizontal arrow key to get into the subject. Keep moving to the right to scan all the accumulation screens.

*S1 Last Average EC 2.1

*S1 Last Average pH 5.1

The first two screens store the last averages of the EC and pH for each of the fertilizer sets when they were last operating. Use the vertical arrows for scrolling between the sets.

W. Last: 82.5 Total: 12773 m3

*F1 Last: 7.3 Total: 245.1 L

The last two screens deal with the last accumulation and the total accumulation of the water meter and the last accumulation and total accumulation of each of the fertilizer meters. Use the vertical arrows for scrolling between the various fertilizer meters.

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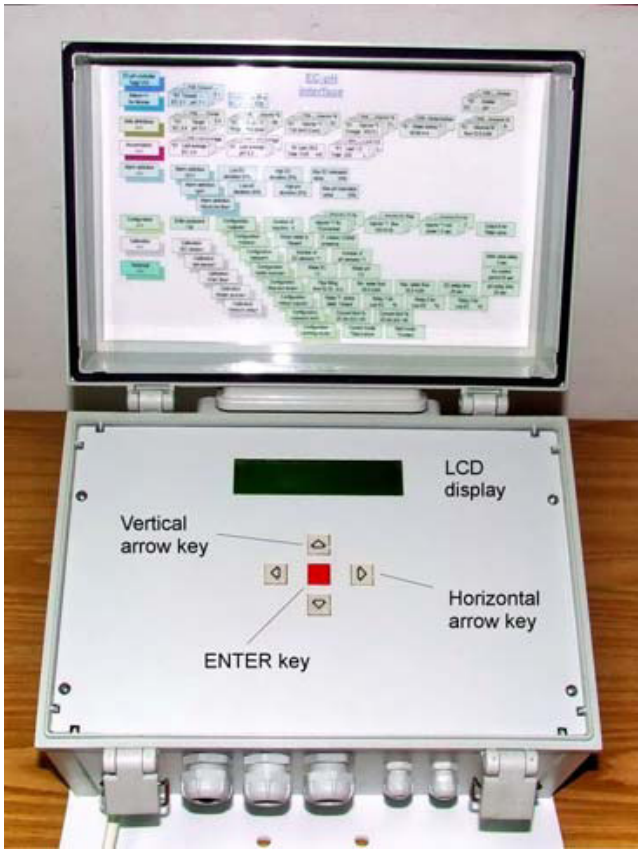
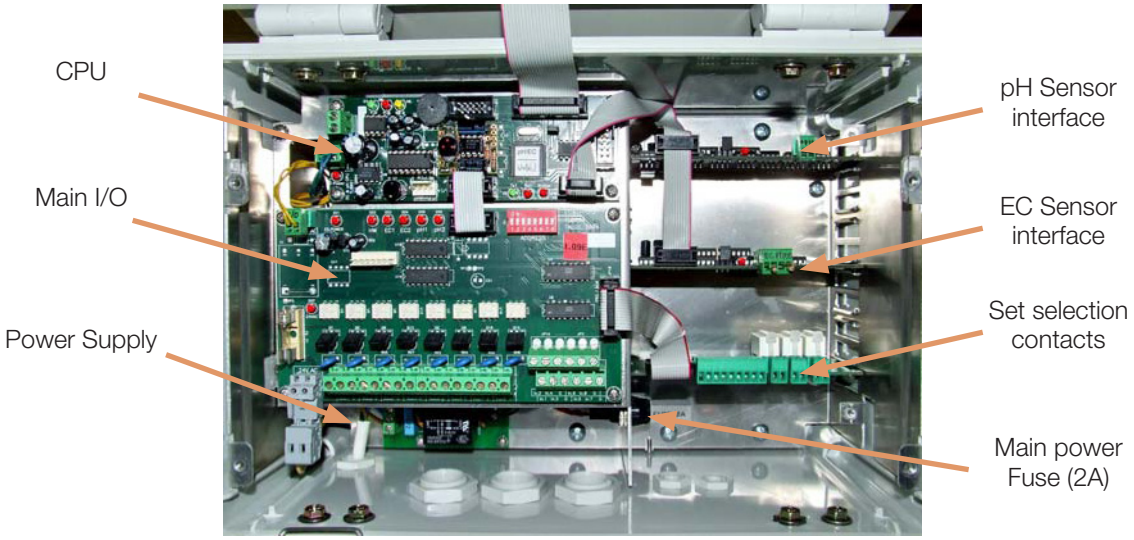
HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

The following picture shows an external view of the FERTMASTER.



The internal view shows the various parts of the system.



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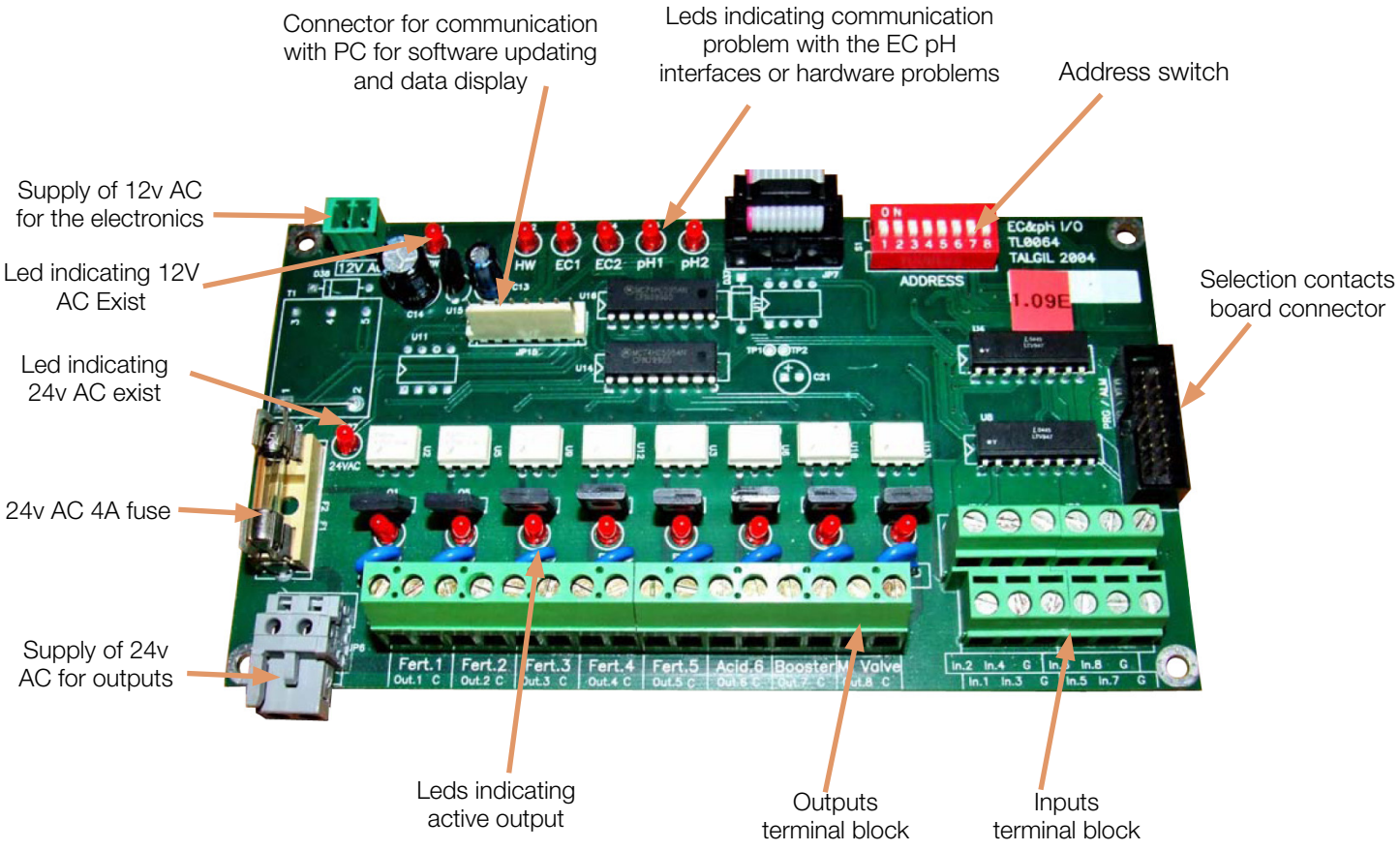
The following picture shows the main I/O board explaining the function of its main parts.



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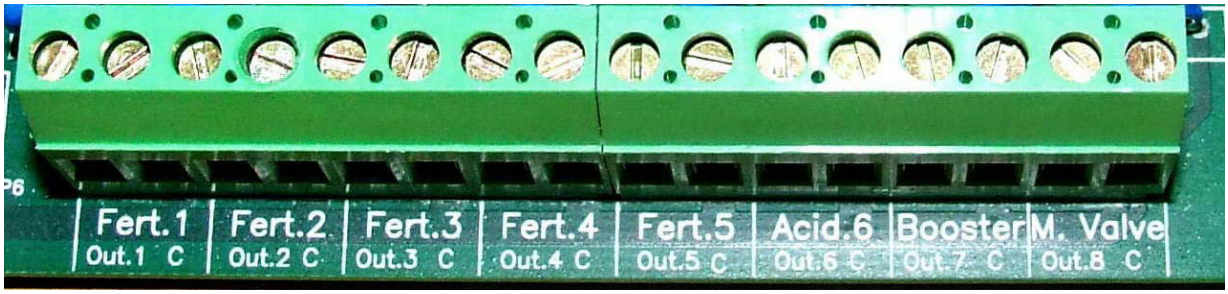
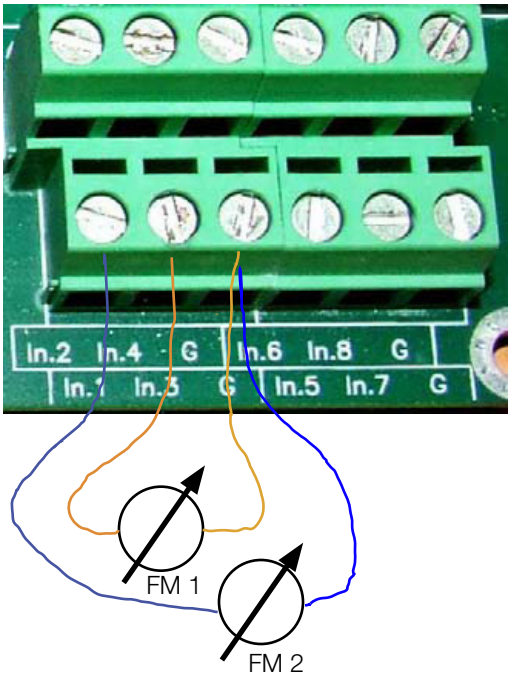
OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

The following picture shows the outputs terminal block. The first six outputs are used for activating the fertilizer injectors, output 7 is for the booster pump and output No 8 is for activating a Main Valve or alternatively for activating an Agitator. When under DREAM command the Main-Valve/ Agitator can be connected into the BIC2000 I/O boards instead of the FERTMASTER.
Notice that each output device (solenoid) is connected to the terminal block by 2 wires. The polarity has no importance. All the terminals have one common wire interconnected on the board; it is marked by the letter “c”.



DIGITAL INPUTS CONNECTIONS

The terminal block of the digital inputs is arranged in two rows one above the other. Each row contains 4 inputs, the odd numbered inputs at the bottom row and the even numbered inputs at the upper row. Each pair of inputs has one common terminal marked by the letter “G”. The first 6 inputs are used for the fertilizer meters. Input 8 is used for the water meter, and input 7 is not in use. The picture below shows for example how Fertilizer Meters No 1 and No 3 should be connected.



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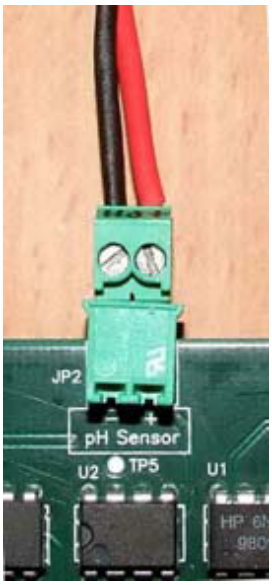
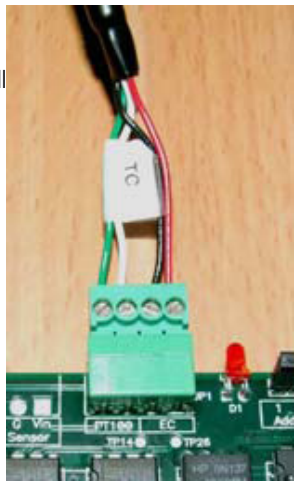
EC pH AND TEMPERATURE SENSORS CONNECTIONS

The EC, pH and the temperature sensors are connected to the FERTMASTER through interface boards.
The interface boards are connected to the CPU board by a flat cable plugged into each of the boards. Each of the interface boards has a red led that blinks every second while the communication with the CPU board is functioning normally. The original design took into consideration 2 interfaces of EC and 2 of pH sensors; therefore, each of the interface boards contains an address selection jumper. Currently only one sensor of each type is recognized by the software, therefore the address selection jumpers should be set to 1 as shown in the pictures below.

Notice that the pH sensor acts like a battery that generates a DC voltage that depends on the acidity of the measured fluid, therefore the sensor has a polarity and this polarity must be taken in consideration while connecting the sensor to the board. The pH sensor is supplied with a shielded cable, the shield is negative and should be connected to the terminal marked as (-) while the inner cord should be connected to the (+) terminal.
When the shield is covered and cannot be seen, the colors of the wires indicate the polarity; black wire - the negative and red wire - positive.



The EC sensor and the temperature sensor have no polarity; therefore the order of connection of the cords is insignificant as long as you don't mix between the sensors.
In many cases the EC and temperature sensors arrive as one unit that contains both sensors. This unit will have 2 wires for the EC sensor and 2 for the temperature sensor.
Usually there will be a marking to indicate which pair of wires belongs to the EC sensor and which pair to the temperature sensor, however there is a way to find out which pair of wires belongs to the temperature sensor in case the marking is missing.
The temperature sensor is of the type known as PT100 which has a resistance of about 100 Ohms so by measuring the resistance between the wires the pair that shows a resistance of 100 Ohms belongs to the temperature sensor.



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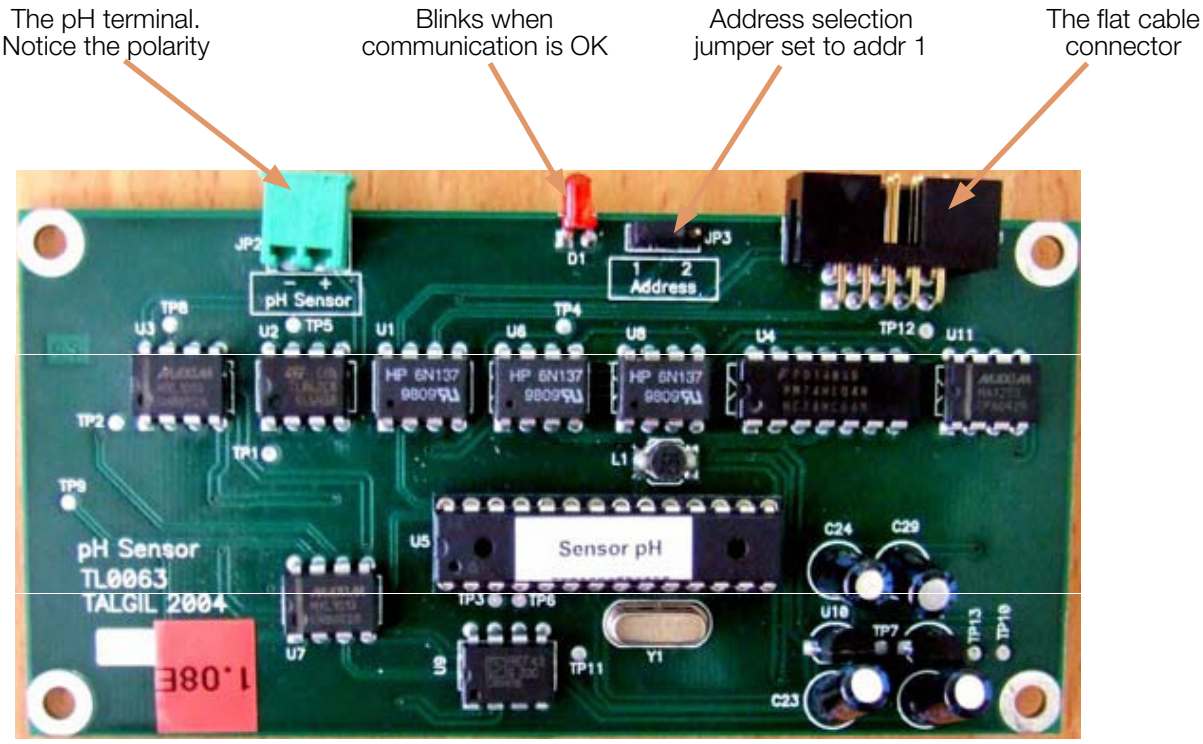

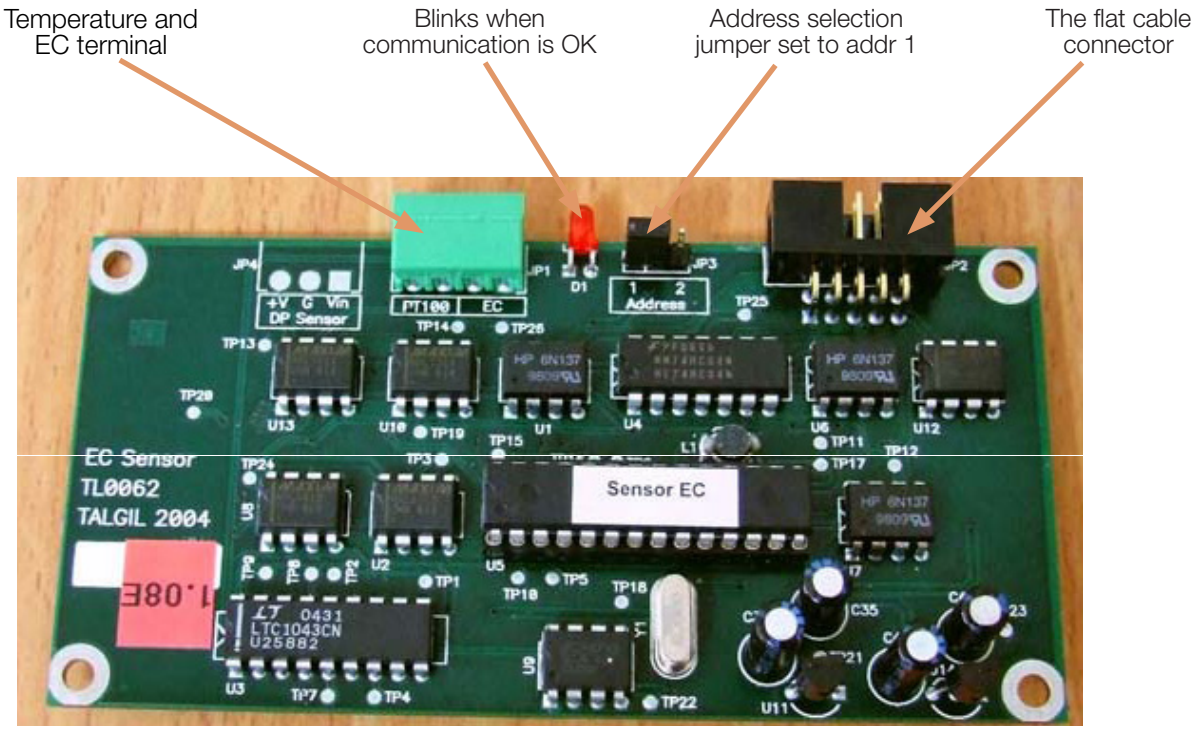

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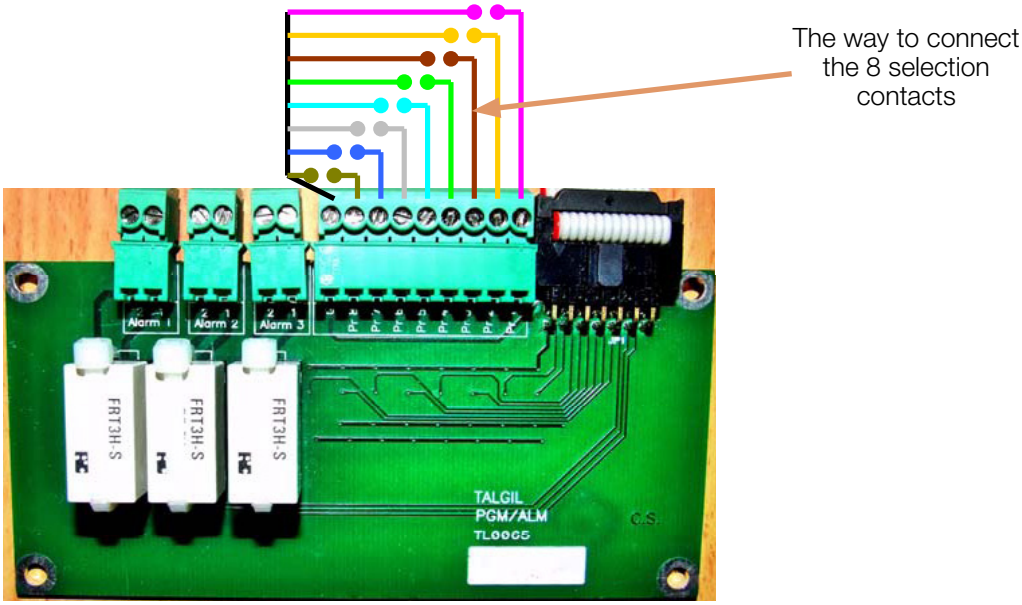
FERTMASTER ADDRESS DEFINITIONS

When defined to work under DREAM command the FERTMASTER is just another interface connected to the DREAM, and like all other interfaces it needs to have a unique address by which it will be recognized by the DREAM during communication. The address is set by the address switch using a binary code. When a dip switch is raised to the ON position it indicates "1". Use the table below for conversion.

DECIMAL ADDRESS	BINARY VALUE TO BE SET BY THE DIP SWITCH POSITIONS:					
	Pos 1	Pos 2	Pos 3	Pos 4	Pos 5	Pos 6
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0

CONTACTS SELECTION BOARD

When the FERTMASTER is used in the stand-alone mode, it has to be added the selection contacts board to which 8 dry contacts can be connected. The selection contacts enable selecting one of the 8 predefined fertilizer sets to be used during the injection process. The selected fertilizer set contains the definitions of the required concentrations of the fertilizers and the desired set-points of EC and pH.



The selection contacts board contains also 3 alarm outputs that can be set to be activated in various alarm conditions.

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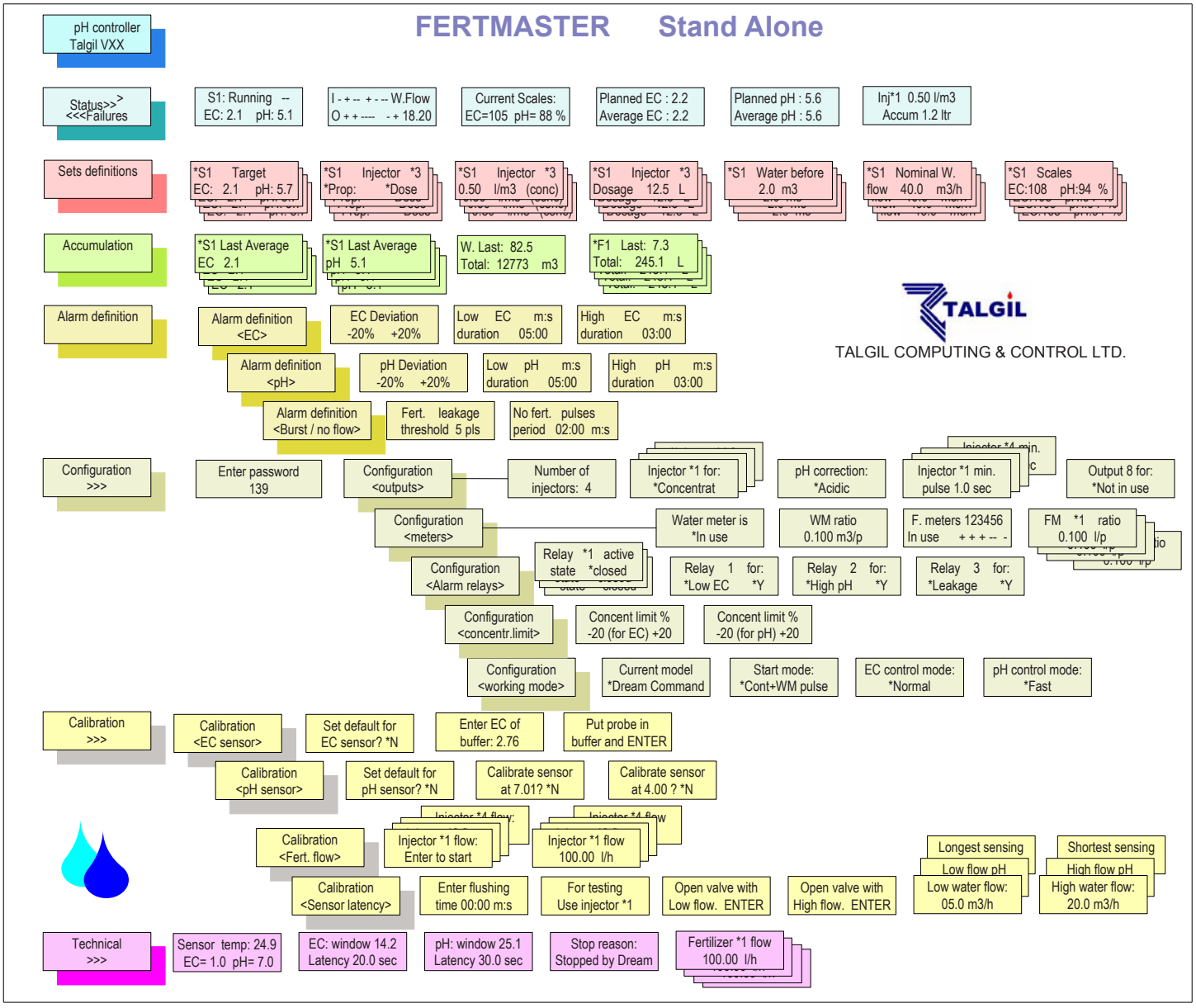
SCREENS LAYOUT


FERTMASTER Stand Alone
pH controller Talgil VXX
Status>>> <<<Failures
S1: Running -- EC: 2.1 pH: 5.1
I - + -- + - -- W.Flow O + + ---- - + 18.20
Current Scales: EC=105 pH= 88 %
Planned EC : 2.2 Average EC : 2.2
Planned pH : 5.6 Average pH : 5.6
Inj*1 0.50 l/m3 Accum 1.2 ltr
Sets definitions
*S1 Target EC: 2.1 pH: 5.7
*S1 Injector *3 *Prop: *Dose
*S1 Injector *3 0.50 l/m3 (conc)
*S1 Injector *3 Dosage 12.5 L
*S1 Water before 2.0 m3
*S1 Nominal W. flow 40.0 m3/h
*S1 Scales EC:108 pH:94 %
Accumulation
*S1 Last Average EC 2.1
*S1 Last Average pH 5.1
W. Last: 82.5 Total: 12773 m3
*F1 Last: 7.3 Total: 245.1 L
TALGIL
TALGIL COMPUTING & CONTROL LTD.
Alarm definition
Alarm definition <EC>
EC Deviation -20% +20%
Low EC m:s duration 05:00
High EC m:s duration 03:00
Alarm definition <pH>
pH Deviation -20% +20%
Low pH m:s duration 05:00
High pH m:s duration 03:00
Alarm definition <Burst / no flow>
Fert. leakage threshold 5 pls
No fert. pulses period 02:00 m:s
Configuration >>>
Enter password 139
Configuration <outputs>
Number of injectors: 4
Injector *1 for: *Concentrat
pH correction: *Acidic
Injector *1 min. pulse 1.0 sec
Output 8 for: *Not in use
Configuration <meters>
Water meter is *In use
WM ratio 0.100 m3/p
F. meters 123456 In use + + + -- -
FM *1 ratio 0.100 l/p
Configuration <Alarm relays>
Relay *1 active state *closed
Relay 1 for: *Low EC *Y
Relay 2 for: *High pH *Y
Relay 3 for: *Leakage *Y
Configuration <concentr.limit>
Concent limit % -20 (for EC) +20
Concent limit % -20 (for pH) +20
Configuration <working mode>
Current model *Dream Command
Start mode: *Cont+WM pulse
EC control mode: *Normal
pH control mode: *Fast
Calibration >>>
Calibration <EC sensor>
Set default for EC sensor? *N
Enter EC of buffer: 2.76
Put probe in buffer and ENTER
Calibration <pH sensor>
Set default for pH sensor? *N
Calibrate sensor at 7.01? *N
Calibrate sensor at 4.00 ? *N
Calibration <Fert. flow>
Injector *1 flow: Enter to start
Injector *1 flow 100.00 l/h
Calibration <Sensor latency>
Enter flushing time 00:00 m:s
For testing Use injector *1
Open valve with Low flow. ENTER
Open valve with High flow. ENTER
Longest sensing
Low flow pH
Low water flow: 05.0 m3/h
Shortest sensing
High flow pH
High water flow: 20.0 m3/h
Technical >>>
Sensor temp: 24.9 EC= 1.0 pH= 7.0
EC: window 14.2 Latency 20.0 sec
pH: window 25.1 Latency 30.0 sec
Stop reason: Stopped by Dream
Fertilizer *1 flow 100.00 l/h

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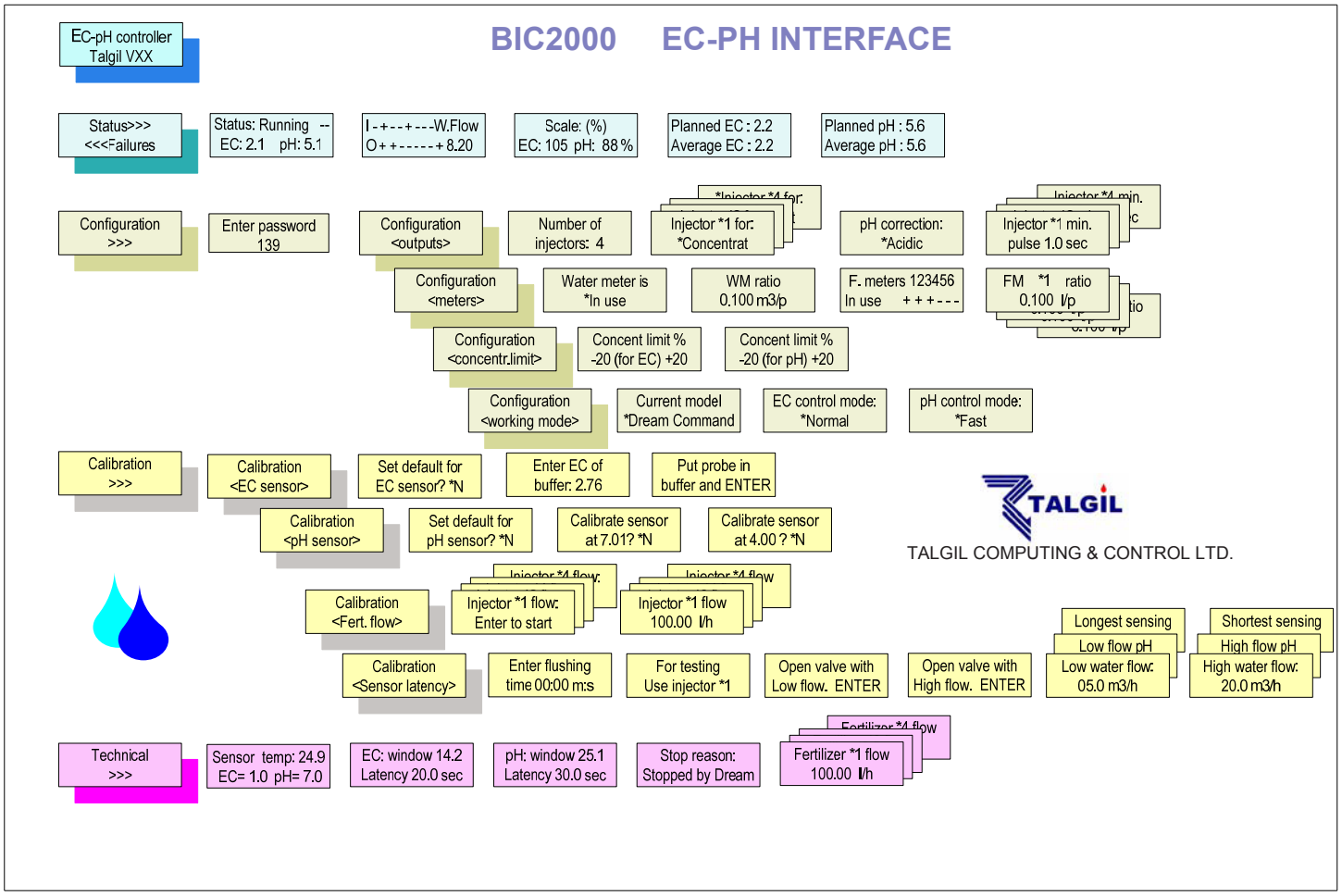
BIC2000 EC-PH INTERFACE
EC-pH controller Talgil VXX
Status>>> <<<Failures
Status: Running -- EC: 2.1 pH: 5.1
I - + - - + - - - W.Flow O + + - - - - - + 8.20
Scale: (%) EC: 105 pH: 88 %
Planned EC : 2.2 Average EC : 2.2
Planned pH : 5.6 Average pH : 5.6
Configuration >>>
Enter password 139
Configuration <outputs>
Number of injectors: 4
Injector *1 for: *Concentrat
pH correction: *Acidic
Injector *1 min. pulse 1.0 sec
Configuration <meters>
Water meter is *In use
WM ratio 0.100 m3/p
F. meters 123456 In use + + + - - -
FM *1 ratio 0.100 l/p
Configuration <concentr.limit>
Concent limit % -20 (for EC) +20
Concent limit % -20 (for pH) +20
Configuration <working mode>
Current model *Dream Command
EC control mode: *Normal
pH control mode: *Fast
Calibration >>>
Calibration <EC sensor>
Set default for EC sensor? *N
Enter EC of buffer: 2.76
Put probe in buffer and ENTER
Calibration <pH sensor>
Set default for pH sensor? *N
Calibrate sensor at 7.01? *N
Calibrate sensor at 4.00 ? *N
TALGIL
TALGIL COMPUTING & CONTROL LTD.
Calibration <Fert. flow>
Injector *1 flow: Enter to start
Injector *1 flow 100.00 l/h
Calibration <Sensor latency>
Enter flushing time 00:00 m:s
For testing Use injector *1
Open valve with Low flow. ENTER
Open valve with High flow. ENTER
Longest sensing
Low flow pH
Low water flow: 05.0 m3/h
Shortest sensing
High flow pH
High water flow: 20.0 m3/h
Technical >>>
Sensor temp: 24.9 EC= 1.0 pH= 7.0
EC: window 14.2 Latency 20.0 sec
pH: window 25.1 Latency 30.0 sec
Stop reason: Stopped by Dream
Fertilizer *1 flow 100.00 l/h

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